Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1809. [No. 2522.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation in prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

☞ COTTON.

30 bales PRIME UPLAND COTTON, for sale by the subscriber, at a very moderate price and on a liberal credit.

Joseph H. Mandeville.

June 1.

Just Published,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL.
By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning.

January 6.

Cottom and Stewart

Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand gross, or single one.

Elastic Three-slit Metallic Pens.

Price One Dollar—
Just received by ROBERT GRAY.
ALSO,
A general assortment of
Lee's Patent Family Medicines,
AND
Dr. Rogers' Vegitable Pulmonic Detergent.

March 17.

Just Received

FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,
A few copies of the works of
FISHER AMES,
Compiled by a number of his friends—to which are prefixed notices of his life and character. Price $ 3 50 in boards.

May 17.

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,
Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.
ALSO,
36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.

James Patton.

April 19.

ROBERT GRAY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED
The following new Songs
SET TO MUSIC:
The Lay of Love, written by J. L. Lewis, Esq. The music composed by Dr. J. Clarke. Price 25 cents.
The Horne of my Heart, a Ballad, sung by Mr. Incledan, and composed by Mr. E. Phelps. Price 25 cents.
Twice Forward, a favorite Cotillion, adapted to the new song of No, no, no, it shall not be so. Price 25 cents.
The Days that are gone, a Ballad, with an accompaniment for the piane forte, composed by Dr. Clarke. Price 37 1-2 cents.
On a beautiful Butterfly, burnt in a ballad. Price 12 1-2 cnts.

June 6.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
10 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
10 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.
——HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual,
Good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

December 21.

MOLASSES.

20 hogsheads RETAILING MOLASSES, for sale by
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 10. d

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry, and about the same from the Potomac bridge crossing to the city of Washington—in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a genteel family, together with all the outhouses suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of apple trees of selected fruit, together with different other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by application to Mr. JOHN DULIN, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.

E. Dulin.

June 9. dtf

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the decree of the hon. the circuit court of the district of Columbia for the county of Alexandria, the subscribers will proceed to sell at public sale on the premises on Saturday the first day of July next, for ready money, that three story BRICK HOUSE situate on the south side of Prince-street, between Fairfax & Water streets, formerly occupied by Adam S. Swoope, deceased.

Thomas Swann,
Edmund I. Lee,
COMMISSIONERS.

May 29. dts

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold, at public auction, at Northumberland court house, in the county of Northumberland, and state of Virginia, on TUESDAY, the fifth day of September next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon,
Five contiguous Plantations,
Amounting together to about 2700 Acres,
SITUATE on the river Potomac, and within about three miles of the court-house. These estates formerly belonged to *Presley Thornton*, Esq. and are the same on which he lived. They have never been seen by either of the subscribers; but it is understood, that about 1700 acres of them are as valuable low grounds as any on the river, and a considerable part thereof heavily timbered. The uplands consist of about 1000 acres, and the whole is well calculated for the production of corn, wheat, tobacco, timothy, and small grain of all kinds, in great abundance. The waters are said to abound with excellent fish, oysters, and wild fowl. The water carriage is easy and convenient to Norfolk, Baltimore, Alexandria, and the city of Washington; and as these estates possess several good mill seats, with an abundance of water, and a plentiful supply of timber, they must be very valuable.

The premises will be shewn to persons inclining to purchase, by Col. *James Moore*, who lives on them, or by *Samuel Blackwell*, Esq. who lives near to them; and the terms of payment may be known a sufficient time before the sale, by applying to either of them, or to the subscriber in the city of Philadelphia.

WM. LEWIS.

June .—(8) dts

PUBLIC SALE.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust from *Lewis Summers*, for the security of *Robert Moss*, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Tuesday, the 30th day of May next, on the premises, near William Padget's tavern, in Fairfax county, a *TRACT OF LAND*, situated on the new and old turnpike roads, about 5 miles from Alexandria, containing 36 and quarter acres. A credit of of sixty and ninety days will be allowed.

R. I. Taylor, *Trust.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until Monday the 26th June next.

May 30.

For BOSTON,

The Schooner
ELIZABETH,
JEREMIAH NEWCOMB, Master;
To sail next week. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to
John G. Ladd.
Who has for sale, now landing from said vessel,
75 tons Plaister of Paris.

May 29.

COFFEE & LOGWOOD.

THIS DAY LANDING from the schooner Friendship, capt. Bell, from Barracoa, and for Sale by
LAWRASON & FOWLE,
45,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee,
6 tons Logwood.

For Freight,

The Barque
EDWARD,
Moses Emery, Master;
Burthen about 2200 barrels, is an excellent vessel in complete order, and daily expected from an eastern port. For terms
Apply as above.

June 16.

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has
Recommenced the Grocery Business,
At his Store on King near Washington-street.
WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,
A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,
Warranted genuine, particularly his
TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,
Which are of a superior quality—He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.

May 5. dtf.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, about six weeks since, a negro woman named LIDDY, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, she is a black likely woman, has remarkable thin lips and her nose is not flat, has lost most of her fore teeth, she had a variety of cloathing not recollected. It is supposed she is lurking about Alexandria as her husband lives with Mr. Robert Anderson. She is a very noted woman in this town having lived within a few years in several families before I bought her. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and securing her in jail so that I get her again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

Peter Sherron.

June 13. d2w

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Princes-street Wharf—
Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.
Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.
Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.
Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.
1 case black Persians.
2 barrels Caroline Indigo.
20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.
Best Black Pepper in Bags.
Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.
Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.
Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.
Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage. Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar. 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January

FOR SALE,

Mrs. Law's FARM, near this town.
Terms, which will be very accommodating, made known by WALTER JONES, Esq. in Washington.

May 30. eo

☞ A few Passengers will be taken on board the ship VENUS for Liverpool, at a moderate rate, if application is made to the captain before Monday next.

June 22. 3t.

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST, yesterday morning, a five stran GOLD NECKLACE, with a LOCKET attached to it, and the letters C. B. engraved on the Locket. The finder will receive the above reward and no questions asked on delivering it to the

PRINTER.

June 22. 3t

YARWOOD'S
Patent Washing Machine.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture *Yarwood's Patent Washing Machine*, which by daily experience proves to answer the intended purpose, and for which the demand is great. He has already disposed of his right to the state of Maryland, and some counties in Virginia, and is willing to dispose of rights for counties in the different states to the southward of the Potomac river, and also for the territory of Louisiana. Masters of vessels will find it particularly useful.

Wm. C. Newton,
Assignee of Joseph Yarwood.

June 22.

A further proof of Yarwood's useful Washing Machine.

We the subscribers have found, on trial, Joseph Yarwood's Patent Washing Machine to answer fully the intended purpose of washing cloaths of every description, and do hereby recommend them to the public as a great saving of soap, labor and cloaths. Given under our hands this day of June, 1809.

(Signed)

Dorothea Krouse, Cathinder Calder, Ann M'Carren, Martha Abercrombie, Ruth Devon, Rebecca Hattersley, Valinda Brown, Elizabeth Black, Jane B. Swann, H. Dick, Susanna Rounsaville, Elizabeth Wilson, Elizabeth Snyder, Nancy Kell, Sarah Kelsenger, Margaret B. Manley, Mary Fendall, Mary Steel, Sarah Fitzhugh, Mary Duffey.

Any person who wishes to purchase ready-made Machines, can be supplied by calling on the subscriber or *John Troup*, who is now manufacturing them on Alfred street, Alexandria.

I wish to employ from 15 to 20 hands who can work at the *Joiners'* business—also I will sell out my *Grocery Store* at the Potomac bridge, if applied to soon; for which I will give a short credit on a part; or I will take plank in part pay. The purchaser can have the store house which is a good stand for business.

WM. C. NEWTON.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next, at four o'clock, will be offered for sale, on the premises,
A two story Brick House with a Lot of Ground, occupied by Mr. Ab. Walker, situate on north side King street, between St. Asaph and Washington streets, in a good situation for business. The terms of sale will be one fourth cash the balance in equal instalments of 6, 12 and 18 months—a deed of trust on the property will be taken to secure the payments. Further particulars will be made known at the time and place af sale.

Philip G. Marsteller.

June 21.

New-England Rum.

Thirty barrels, for sale by
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 21.

TO RENT,

The Washington Tavern, in Alexandria.

I WISH TO RENT for a term of years, the above mentioned TAVERN, with the out-houses thereunto belonging. It is situated on King-street, the most central and public part of Alexandria. The buildings are commodious and good, and the stand excelled by none in the place. A further description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as it is very generally known, having been occupied as a public house for upwards of twelve years.

Possession may be had the 15th July next.

John Dundas.

May 8 d6t cp

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

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Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *May* 31.

DEBATE

On Mr. Randolph's motion for approving the late conduct of the president of the U. States.

[CONTINUED.]

[*Mr. Fisk's Speech concluded.*]

But there is one other argument, or perhaps, sir, I may more properly call it a remark, made by the gentleman in debate, one day last week, to shew his reasons for the aversion he feels to the late administration; and I was sorry to hear it. It was this: that if our government had accepted the treaty in 1806, we should have avoided all the evils we suffered under the embargo. I was sorry to hear this, but more so to hear the declaration which followed, and I do not believe the gentleman himself could on reflection entertain the opinion, "that this government would never get a better treaty." Are these declarations discreet and becoming an American, and intended to have a beneficial effect on that nation in the contemplated negociation? Will the declaration that we cannot obtain a better treaty made at this time, and in this place, answer any valuable purpose—that we cannot get a better treaty, than that which in fact was no treaty at all, because it contained provision for violating it if the British government saw fit—*a salvo* repugnant to the feelings of every American; and the principal subject of dispute, the impressment of seamen, a subject of great interest and anxiety, was wholly omitted? What reason has this nation to believe that a better treaty will not be cocluded? We shall have a better treaty, sir. I am warranted in saying that such will be the result—I will not question the sincerity of either government on this occasion, because I believe it to be the interest of both to form a treaty that will be acceptable to each. I am authorised to say, from the correspondence between Mr. Erskine and Mr. Smith, that we shall have a treaty which will be satisfactory and different from that of 1806—and what authority have I for this? It is said by the British minister that his majesty will send a minister, not to *treat* but "*to conclude a treaty*" on all the points of the relations between the two countries. This is sufficient to justify me in saying that all the points in difference or at issue between the two countries will be settled.

But there was one other remark, and the gentleman urged it as though he was really serious. Although among the last he made, it was not the least extraordinary. I had heard it made before I came to this house, but though it was intended merely to answer electioneering purposes, and not believed by those who made it. It was to this effect: that the present prospect, so fair, was the result of the exertions of the MINORITY in this country and particularly in Congress. I never did believe that gentlemen who claimed this as due to the exertions of the minority were or could be serious; and, when I heard it thrown out on this floor since, it could not but remind me of the fly placed on the chariot wheel, exclaiming, "*Lo! what a dust we flies make!*" It is really surprizing to me, and I am willing to confess it, though it may not be novel to those (and there are many) who have more experience in legislation than I have, how a minority can control the majority. It is the first time that ever I heard a minority in a representative government claim the merit of a system which that minority, call themselves federalists, "*ultra* or *citra*," "federalists," protestors or what not, opposed, to the extent of their ability. It is repugnant to the very meaning of the term *(minority)* in the English language. For a moment let me ask you, sir, what system did they advise? Even the last measure adopted on the subject of our foreign relations, viz. the non-intercourse law, was opposed by them; and really, among the comparisons with which the gentleman from Virginia enlightens the members of this house, I recollect one in relation to that bill, in which he said that it reminded him of the man who had invented a method of "letting off his gun by degrees." He not only disapproved the measure but ridiculed it. Who adopted the measure, sir? Who, had it proved disastrous, would have been called to account for it? The minority? No, sir; the majority. In all popular governments and assemblies there will be minorities. There were minorities in our revolution; but after our independence was atchieved, we did not hear them claim the honor of it. There was a minority in the convention which framed the constitution of the United States; but we have not heard this minority say that it was owing to their exertions that this charter of our liberties was adopted. Really, sir, as it strikes my mind, an argument of this kind scarcely merits an attempt at serious refutation. Let me ask, sir, did the minority elect Mr. Jefferson? Did they or the protesters elect Mr. Madison? The gentleman said, I recollect, that he does not consider the president as the administration. Do the minority constitute it then? With whom are treaties formed? With the majority or minority? With the administration or with individuals? It really appears to me that the gentleman cannot urge this claim again; and I should not have made these remarks, if it had not been one of the most extraordinary assertions which I ever recollect to have been made on the floor of this house.

Another reason assigned by the gentleman for his opposition, was, that the present state of things was owing to a change of measures. And quoted one of Moliere's best comedies "*nous anons changee tout cela.*"—[Mr. Randolph said that the gentleman's French was neither his French nor Moliere's French.] What I understood the gentleman to mean (said Mr. Fisk) was "We have changed all that." Now, sir, were he to say *they* (the British government) have changed the state of things, I should not object to it, be it whose French it may. And as an evidence that there was no change of disposition on our part, I refer to the message of the President, if his opinion be deserving of any weight in the estimation of the gentleman from Virginia. He says that "he cannot do less than refer to the proposal heretofore made on the part of the U. States, embracing a like restoration of the suspended commerce, as a proof of the spirit of accommodation which has at no time been intermitted, and to the result which now calls for our congratulations as corroborating the principles by which the public councils have been guided during a period of the most trying embarrassments."

Lord Grenville in corroboration acknowledged that the same offer was made in August last. But, says the gentleman, the state of things is not now the same as when that offer was made, and Great-Britain has better terms. I will not attempt to examine at length the propriety of the gentleman's reasoning—but if she *has* better terms, it is owing to us? Is it because the aggressions of France required us to place that nation on the same footing with Great Britain in relation to us, or that we have changed to accommodate England? At the time the embargo was laid, French depredations was not gone to that length to which they afterwards extended; at that time she had not burnt our ships or imprisoned our citizens as she afterwards did. And shall it be stated as matter of complaint against us, that we found it necessary to adopt this measure with respect to France, and place her on an equal footing with Great-Britain; and that Great-Britain, in consequence of this, altered her system towards us? Shall it be said that we placed her on a better footing, and that the change in our relations is attributable to a change of sentiment in this government? The argument is not correct. If she stands on a better footing now, it is not owing to a change which we have made, but to a change in the French system, and an alteration in her own; and shall we not resist the French government because, if Great-Britain should see fit to accept the terms she has once refused, it would place her in a better situation. Yet this seems to be the principal reason assigned for opposing the resolution as amended. This argument of the gentleman then does not operate with sufficient force to induce me to reject the proposed amendment, or to adopt his motion.

Although, sir, I am opposed to voting on this resolution in any other manner than indefinite postponement, it is not from any objection to the conduct of the present or last administration. I do believe that passing the resolution would establish a precedent which would be productive of the most injurious consequences, and I think that we ought to look with a single eye to our constitutional duties, and as seldom as possible to go out of the plain path pointed out by the constitution. And for these considerations I am opposed to it. I believe it a measure altogether unnecessary in the present situation of the nation, not required by our political relations at home or abroad, and out of the line of our duty as legislators; and unless compelled by necessity, I will not vote on this or any similar resolution in any other manner than that it shall be indefinitely postponed.

Senate of the United States.

JUNE 19.

On motion of Mr. *Giles*,

Resolved, That the President of she U. States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate such information as he may deem proper to communicate, respecting the unfortunate exiles lately expelled from the Island of Cuba, and who may have arrived, or are expected to arrive within the jurisdiction of the United States, and also respecting any propositions which may have been made to him by the minister plenipotentiary of France, for the purpose of facilitating the removal of any of the said exiles with their slaves and other effects from the U. States to any place within the dominions of France.

The senate resumed the third reading of the bill for the remission of certain penalties and forfeitures, &c. when it was recommitted to Messrs. Giles, Anderson, Crawford, Franklin, and Hillhouse.

Mr. *Anderson*, from the committee to whom was referred the bill to direct the sale ofgun-boats, reported the bill amended.

The bill to appropriate certain public grounds in the city of Washington for the erection of public baths was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to amend and continue in force the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and G. Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, was read the third time and PASSED UNANIMOUSLY; the following gentlemen voting in the affirmative, viz.—Messrs. Anderson, Bayard, Brent, Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Griswold, Hillhouse, Leib, Lambert, Lloyd, Mathewson, Meigs, Parker, Pickering, Pope, Reed, Robinson, Smith of N. Y. Thruston, Turner, White, and Whiteside.

JUNE 20.

Mr. *Leib* submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the exclusion of foreign armed vessels from the ports and harbors of the U. States with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill to direct the sale of gun-boats.

When on motion of Mr. *Reed*, the further consideration thereof was postponed until the first Monday of December next.

Mr. *Brent* reported a bill making an appropriation to finish and furnish the senate chamber, and for other purposes, which was twice read, and ordered to a third reading. This bill was, subsequently passed. It appropriates 16,500 dollars.

A written message was received from the President of the U. States transmitting "such information as has been received respecting exiles from Cuba, arrived or expected, within the U. States; also a letter from Gen. Turreau connected with that subject."

Referred to the committee appointed on the bill for the remission of certain penalties &c.

The bill to appropriate certain public ground in the city of Washington, for the erection of public baths, was read the third time: When a motion, to postpone the same until the 1st Monday of December prevailed—Yeas 15, Nays 13, as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Franklin, Condit, Gaillard, German, Gilman, Gregg, Griswold, Hillhouse, Lambert, Mathewson, Pickering, Robinson, Smith of N. Y. Turner.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Brent, Crawford, Giles, Goodrich, Leib, Lloyd, Meigs, Pope, Reed, Thruston, Whiteside and White.

The following bill has passed the senate unanimously:

A BILL

To amend and continue in force the act, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes."

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, seventeenth and eighteenth sections of the act, "entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall continue in force until the end of the next session of Congress. *Provided*, that nothing therein contained shall be construed to prohibit any trade or commercial intercourse which has been or may be permitted in conformity with the provisions of the eleventh section of said act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts repealed or mentioned or intended to be repealed by the said act to interdict commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, shall be, and remain repealed, notwithstanding any part of the same act which has been or may hereafter be revoked or annulled, or which may expire by its own limitation. Provided the penalties and forfeitures which may have been incurred or shall hereafter be incurred on account of any infraction of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, or any of the acts supplimentary thereto, or of the act to enforce and make more effectual an act, entitled, "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, or of any of the provisions of the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, shall after the expiration of any of the said acts or of any provision thereof, be recovered and distributed in like manner as if the said acts and every provision thereof were in full force and virtue.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of this act, no ship or vessel shall be permitted to depart for any foreign port or place with which commercial intercourse has not been or may not be permitted by virtue of this act or of the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes. And no ship or vessel bound to a foreign port or place with which commercial intercourse has been or may be thus permitted, shall be allowed to depart unless the owner or owners, consignee or consignees, of such ship or vessel, shall with the master, have given bond with one or more sureties to the United States, in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the vessel shall not proceed to any port or place with which commercial intercourse is not thus permitted, nor be directly or indirectly engaged, during the voyage in any trade with such port or place. And if any ship or vessel shall, contrary to the provisions of this section, depart from any port of the United States without a clearance, or without having given bond in the manner above mentioned, such ship or vessel, together with her cargo, shall be wholly forfeited, and the owner or owners, agent, freighters or factors, master or commander of such ship or vessel shall moreover severally forfeit and pay a sum equal to the value of the ship or vessel and of the cargo put on board the same: *Provided always*, that the provisions of the eleventh section of the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, shall extend to the prohibitions imposed by this section; which prohibitions shall cease to operate in the manner and under the limitations prescribed by the eleventh section aforesaid, in relation to any nation with which commercial intercourse may hereafter be permitted, in conformity with the provisions of the eleventh section aforesaid.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties and forfeitures arising under or incurred by virtue of this act, shall be recovered and distributed, and may be remitted or mitigated in the manner prescribed by the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies and for other purposes.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all the vessels which may have arrived at any port or place within the U. States from Great-Britain, her colonies or dependencies, between the twentieth day of May and the eleventh of June, one thousand eight hundred and nine, shall be exempted from all the forfeitures and penalties incurred in consequence of any violation of any of the provisions of the said act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France and their dependencies.

NEW-YORK, *June* 19.

Arrived, brig Jane, Smart, 23 days from Laguira. Left sch'r George, Andrews, for Boston, in 20 days; brig Sally, Patch, for Newburyport, in 10 days; brig Expedition, Turner, and sch'r Mary Ann, both for Philadelphia, uncertain when to sail. June 13, lat. 33, 54, long. 79, spoke sch'r Sally 5 days from Alexandria, for St. Bartholomew's

BALTIMORE, *June* 20.

Arrived, schooner Rewastico, Glavary, 20 days from Trinidad (Cuba.) Left there, 10th May, brig Astrea, for New York, in 10 days; Matilda, for Wilmington, N. C. uncertain; Success, of Salem, do; schooner Hamilton, of Portland, do; sloop Kennebunk, for Havanna, next day. On the 19th May, off Isle of Pines, was boarded by a French privateer schooner commanded by Jean Marie Lafon, who was first commissioned out of the City of St. Domingo. In a small open boat, armed with a swivel and fifteen men and in the course of his cruize he shifted into three different vessels he had taken, and increased his crew to fifty men of different nations, among them three Americans——he robbed the Rewastico of three seroons of indigo, the property of Richard Jones and Thomas Macilroy; two barrels of bread, and a large cask of water, and several other stores of the vessel and some of the captain's and crew's cloths. Just before he left us, he sent one of his men on board captain G. and is now on board of the schooner—before he sailed from Trinidad, he learned from the master of the brig Matilda, of Wilmington, N. C. that the same privateer had robbed him of 150 hams, and his clothing, &c. May 31, off Cape Bonavista, spoke schr. Hawk, from Trinidad, who sailed the day before us, bound to Havanna, supplied us with bread. June 1, to the leeward of Havanna, spoke ship South Carolina, Thompson, from New Orleans for N. York 10 days out, supplied us with water.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

We are informed that our government have declined to recognize Mr. de Viar as joint *Encargado de Negocios* with the Chevalier de Foronda, to which he had been appointed by the supreme central junta, acting in the name of Ferdinand VII.

[*North American.*]

We have been favored with Kingston, J. papers to the 14th May—A military search for suspected foreigners took place at Port Royal and Kingston—Eighty-seven of this description (73 males and 14 females) were apprehended. Excepting seven, however, they were afterwards released. A vessel from the Havanna, with 320 bbls. of flour arrived at Kingston, May 12. There had been numerous executions of blacks, on the charge of conspiring against their masters.

(Ibid.

NEWHAMPSHIRE.

On the 14th inst. Mr. SMITH, the federal Governor of New-Hampshire was escorted into Concord by a handsome cavalcade, to meet the legislature. In the Senate there are found to be 7 federalists and 5 democrats; and in the House 93 federalists and 78 democrats.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 20.

[*Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.*]

[CONCLUDED.]

NON-INTERCOURSE ACT.—Amendment permitting armed vessels of both France and England, under consideration.

Mr. *Gold.* This amendment, as to England, our state of amicable negociation will justify its provision as proper; but as to France, we see no such amicable disposition manifested to make it apply to her, and I fear we will not. What does this bill propose? That there shall be a non-intercourse in *commerce*, as it regards France, yet her *armed ships*, her public vessels are to be admitted into our waters. Is itconsistent with the ground taken on the last session of Congress, for excluding armed vessels? That ground was not taken on account of violence committed by such in our waters, but upon the ground of *commercial* non-intercourse; to exclude all nations having in force orders or edicts in violation of our commercial rights; and this had a like common application to both belligerents.—To admit the armed national shipping of a nation and exclude her mercantile shipping will present a perfect anomally.—The only ground which can guard us against the charge of partiality to foreign nations is to have a broad principle of action which we must not deviate from. But if this amendment is adopted, it will be an abandonment of that impartial principle we enacted at last session of Congress; I will patiently hear gentlemen state why we do not come under the imputation of submission, when we abandon that principle we so boldly upheld against France in the exclusion of her armed vessels.

Mr. *Love.* I am of opinion with the gentleman just sat down, if the amendment could be viewed as submission to France we should reject it; but I think it is but justice to France and England in our present state of foreign affairs. When we enacted the measure of exclusion, it was not considered an act of hostility to either nation, but an act of impartial restriction and justice towards ourselves. It was urged as a precursor to negociation by G. Britain, not that we should act hostilely to France, but that we should place both nations on an equality, and we did so: now apply the principle at the present session to France. The gentleman contended that the interdict should be continued against France and discontinued with England, but this might lead to a war with the former power.—I would now ask what act has France done to merit this severity from us? But we are not in the same relation with France that we were last session; it is intimated that ameliorations are about to take place in her decrees; we have a knowledge of sundry vessels being liberated in her ports; and a proclamation of the king of Holland, a dependent upon France, shews a return of regard for neutral rights: We should not widen the breach: Besides, we are not sure that even the British government will fulfill its engagements to the extent we were given to expect. I have no doubt but the offers made here were sincere, but when we consider they were predicated upon occurrences in Europe, may not other occurrences produce a change in the quality of her overtures. It has been said the interdict of last session was intended to operate on all nations alike. I wish it had: but it only respected the two great belligerents, and I wish to see our differences settled before this interdiction is removed, but if removed at all, towards both belligerents alike. Indeed, I am assured that France will rescind her orders; they were enacted to injure the commerce of Britain; and their perseverance in now would but assist her.—Nay, I think the decrees say, that they shall cease whenever Great Britain abandons her unjust principles, and returns to a sense of respect for neutral rights.

Mr. Livermore. The proposed amendment is a matter of considerable delicacy: here is a negotiation going on with England, when we were supposed to be on the eve of a war, and when this measure is supposed to rest with the executive, we should not interfere with to change the nature of it by our legislation. At the late session of Congress it was said if we submit to illegal decrees, it would be an abandonment of national honor: What were we to do? Have resort to war, no; yet something must be done; and a non-intercourse law was produced—it speaks for itself—it was considered a hostile measure against both France and England; but it authorised the President, if either of those nations should rescind their decrees or orders, this hostile measure would be revoked as regarded them? but would it be contended that when one did so, this revocation applied as related to both. I wish gentlemen to consider whether there are not two parties to this, Great Britain and the United States. This restriction was viewed as a HOSTILE MEASURE, acting against BOTH THE COUNTRIES in question, to cease on the rescinding of either of their unlawful acts, as related to them. The President informs us G. B. has annulled hers, and that it must cease as relates to her, this is the fact—then as G. Britain made this stipulation on the faith of our law, would she not, as part of her bargain, insist that our interdict should continue against France, as such interdiction would be advantageous to her, until France, according to the law, should rescind her decrees. The gentleman who spoke last, was afraid to offend our sister France—and indeed, I believe this was a measure meant to sooth her. The gentleman asks what has France done? The decree of Berlin itself, was a sufficient justification, if not of war, of the interdict intended to be repealed by this act. I do not know but G. B. may break off the negotiation on this ground, and I am unwilling to disturb the harmony likely to ensue, by such a measure as that contemplated, and will vote aga inst the amendment.

Mr. Randolph. This law appears to be a very flimsey coverlid to our national nakedness. A proposition is made, lest obscurity should arise, to admit the armed ships of France and Great Britain, and to this I will give my negative. I understood the inhibition of last session was to repel the outrages of the belligerents, though I confess I am no friend to attacking 74 gun ships with paper. France has still in force her edicts authorising the capture of our ships bound to or from England or even spoken to by a British man of war, and lest she should not have opportunities enough to predate on us we will open our ports for her succor and extend to her the rights of hospitality, that after they recruit they may go out and *will* take our vessels at the very mouth of our harbors. Though I dont think a contrary conduct to this would ever keep out the Patriot, or other ship, yet I am unwilling to give them the right and title to enter. I wish to see when the relaxations on the part of France can authorize this relaxation on our part. What does the 11th section of the non-intercourse law say? That when either power shall rescind her restrictions as they relate to us, we will rescind ours as they relate to her: this is now our situation: and it is proposed to change this situation by expressly admitting the ships of G. Britain and France into our ports and harbors; so that while the President of the U. States has very wisely and very properly changed the situation of relations between this country and G. Britain, we are to change it with respect to France so as to keep the balance even between both. Suppose the first relaxation had come from France and the President had suspended restrictions with respect to her, what would be said, if we would extend this relaxation to G. Britain to preserve a balance between the one who had and the one who had not come upon terms? I want to see the relaxations of France, that authorize our relaxations towards her; or why we should admit her armed ships and exclude her merchantmen. I must not be understood as wishing a war with France. I would as strongly oppose a measure of that kind as I did in '98, '99, 1800, and as I did last session a war with England; but situated as we are with respect to Franee it will be highly improper to pass a law opening our ports to French vessels, when in a week after our adjournment we may have accounts that the great Emperor, taking umbrage at our acts, had declared war; and it is to hear some tidings from France which may govern our deliberations that I am for a more protracted session, & not be put out of these walls, before the 4th of July, to be taken possession of by strangers, to pollute them by their libations; I look upon this to be public property, and no one possessing a right to occupy it but by a vote of this house.—I shall listen with pleasure to any gentleman who will shew the necessity, after all that passed last session, of the militia of this [illegible] at the present.

Mr. *J. G. Jackson.* It will be recollected I had on a former occasion stated it would be more compatible with our dignity to prohibit the admission of armed vessels of all nations, but gentlemen think that under present circumstances, on the tapis of negociation, when every measure is liable to perversion, it would be best to pursue the present policy, and it was on these suggestions that I made the amendment to obviate any difficulties of construction. Gentlemen oppose it without drawing a distinction—do they wish the armed vessels of all nations to be excluded? In answer to the gentleman from Va. the present amendment is not an authoritative admission—we merely remove the exclusive power. I am unwilling to reply to the arguments of abandoning the principles of last session, and such like, not because I am afraid to meet them or not prepared to confute them, but because I have no disposition to resuscitate the feelings of that day, which should under present circumstances, be buried forever.

On motion of Mr. *Smilie* the committee rose reported progress and got leave to sit again, when Mr. *Rhea* (Penn.) made a report on the contested election of Wm. Baylies, and before the reading was finished, there not being a quorum, the house adjourned.

THURSDAY, *June* 22.

The reading of the report and papers on the contested election of Wm. Baylies was finished, and concluded with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the election held in Plymouth district in November last, was legal and proper.

Resolved, That Wm. Baylies is not entitled to a seat in this house.

Resolved, That Charles Turner is entitled to a seat in this house.

The report was referred to a committee of the whole on Saturday next, and ordered to be printed.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Say and Upham from to-morrow till the end of the session; to Mr. Kenan from Saturday till the end; to Messrs. Goldsborough, Tallmadge and Ely, from Monday till the end.

Mr. *Gold*, from the committee to whom was referred the resolution for settling the boundaries of the public lands at West Point, reported a bill appointing commissioners to settle said boundary. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. *Miller* laid on the table the following:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to take measures to ascertain the title of the United States to all the alluvial, islands, acretions and banks on the Mississippi, designating particularly the title to those opposite the city of New Orleans, and the wharves and suburbs adjoining the same.

The house took up the resolution from the senate authorising the adjournment of the present session on the 20th past, and agreed to the same, with the alteration of 28th for 20th.

A message from the senate announced a concurrence in the amendment of the house to the resolution for adjourning the present session of Congress.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Marion in the chair, on the bill relating to a diminution of the naval establishment.

Mr. *Pitkin* moved an amendment authorising the president to sell all the gun-boats he might not think necessary for the public service.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Brig George Washington, Sheldon, Providence—northern produce—the master.

Schooner Ceres, Weeks, New York—sundries—different merchants.

Schooner Eliza Ann, Travers, New-York—sundries—different merchants.

Sloop Lively, Smith, Providncee—northern produce—the master.

No clearances this day for ports beyond the capes of Virginia.

FOR SALE,

The handsome fast sailing Brig

Louisiana Packet,

Nine months old, burthen about 900 barrels, well found and in complete order for sea. For terms apply to

Newton Keene.

sel,

30 hogsheads first qual. Molasses.
50 barrels Connecticut Pork.
15 tierces Rice.
30 bales New Orleans Cotton.

A few barrels and boxes first qual. Sugar,
50 boxes and half boxes Spanish Segars.
50 pigs Lead—and
10,000 lbs. excellent Bacon.

June 23. d

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending shortly to leave this place, requests all to whom he is indebted to call and receive payment; and all who are indebted to him are hereby requested to call and settle their accounts, as my circumstances will not justify any longer indulgence.

Samuel M'Claud.

June 3. eo3w

Piano Forte.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he will instruct them to play on the PIANO FORTE. For further information please to apply to him at Mr. D. JENKINS's, opposite the Indian Queen tavern, in King street.

Godfried Miller.

June 19. eo3t†

SEINE ROPE.

THE ubscriber manufactures and has for ale, at s house on Washington-street, opposite *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewng Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords; Plough Lines & Traces. *Also*, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

Februar 2.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of LAND, containing 272 acre situate in the county of Lancaster, (Virginia on the main road leading from Richmond to Lancaster court house. five miles from the latter and four miles from Deep Creek, on the Rappahannock. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house corn house, a large barn and store house, a new, and a handsome apple orchard of about 300 trees. Upwards of 200 acres of the above land is well timbered with oak, chesnut and hickory. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. *P. Triplett*, of Alexandria, or to the subscriber adjoining this place.

Edmund Denney.

Centreville, Oct. 14—(17) law

☞ 20,000 Dollars.

BLACK RIVER LOTTERY.

No. 2.

On the 85th day's drawing the first drawn number will be entitled to 20,000 dollars.—There is also in the wheel one prize of 1000 dollars, 3 of 500, 13 of 200, and 36 of 100 dollars.

Present price of Tickets 12 dollars.

For sale by

ROBERT GRAY.

June 20.

Just Published,

FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,

A CELEBRATED ROMANCE ENTITLED

ABAELLINO,

THE BRAVO OF VENICE.

Translated from the German, by M. G. Lewis, the well known author of the Castle Spectre, Monk, Adelgitha, &c. &c. Price, handsomely bound, one dollar—the English edition sold at one dollar seventy five cents.

What black Musician conjures up this fiend?
What, do you tremble, are ye all afraid?
Alas, I blame ye not, for ye are mortal,
And mortal eyes cannot endure the devil—
Avaunt, thou dreadful Minister of Hell.

RICHARD III.

In justice to this excellent Romance, we need only remark, that the Grand Dramatic piece, which for several seasons past drew such full houses to our theatre, is founded on the same subject, as translated by Dunlap; but the acknowledged superiority of Lewis's writings or translations in the Romance style, being so far superior to any other of our modern authors, leaves encomium unnecessary with the publishers.

NOTE. Five editions of this Romance were sold in a very short time, after publication in London—it is dedicated to the Earl of Moira, by Lewis.

June 7—21

Notice is hereby given,

That a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Virginia, praying leave to make a turnpike road from the foot of Great Hunting Creek Bridge, leading from Henry-street, in the town of Alexandria, to the town of Fredericksburgh, pursuing the present stage rout as near as practicability of [illegible] will admit.

June 16. 1wa4w

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas in quarter chests, boxes and canisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing ad Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, sealing Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

For Sale or Rent,

THE WAREHOUSE AND WHARF

Attached thereto, now occupied by the subscriber—It will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years. *If it cannot be sold* I will lease it on moderate terms for five years.

ALSO, FOR SALE

1250 bushels CORN afloat.

For further particulars apply to

Mordecai Miller.

June 20, 2aw4w

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,

Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,

A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,

Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state, It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 13.

☞ *Removal.*

THE subscriber intends to remove from Dumfries to the town of Staunton, Augusta county, Virginia, about the last of the present month. Those who have confided business to his care, will please apply to *Philip Harrison*, or *William A. G. Dade*, who are in possession of their papers and particularly informed of the state of their suits.

John H. Peyton.

Dumfries, June 6—(16) eo12t

Public Sale.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of *Samuel Craig*, deceased, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 23d day of June inst. at twelve o'clock, at the coffee-house, in Alexandria—

The Fee-simple of a Lot of Ground, near the poor house, in the county of Alexandria, and but a short distance from town, containing five acres and ten poles.

ALSO,

One moiety of an undivided Tract of Land, in the county of Greenbrier and state of Virginia, containing 310 acres.

ALSO,

The whole right and title of the said *Samuel Craig*, in and to two Tracts of Land, situated on the west fork of Obey's river, in the county of Jackson and state of Tennessee—each tract containing 640 acres.

And on MONDAY, the 26th day of June inst. on the premises, in George Town,

A LOT of GROUND, (being part of the lot distinguished in the plat of said town, by number 41) fronting on Fall's street 38 feet 4 inches, and in depth 107 feet, whereon is a frame dwelling and bake house.—A more particular description of the property and the [illegible] which will be on a liberal credit, will be made known at the time and places aforesaid.

John G. Ladd,

Administrator, with the will annexed, of *Samuel Craig*, deceased.

June 1. eo

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscribers, two Slaves, named BILLY and NELLY.—Billy is a mulatto man, and sometimes calls himself WILLIAM JORDAN AUGUSTUS—his color nearly as light and approaches that of a white man, his hair is straight and he generally wears it platted and turned up behind with a comb—his visage is remarkably thin and his cheek bones high—he has been bro't up in the house and is a very good dining, room servant, is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very straight built, his constitution is not very strong and he is subject to indisposition—he is about 30 years of age.

NELLY is tall and rather inclined towards corpulency, a tawney color and about forty-five years of age.

They went off together as man and wife, but it is very probable Billy will attempt to pass as a white man and will endeavor to sell Nelly as his slave.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and securing of the said Slaves, if taken up on the north side of the river Potomac, and information given thereof to their respective proprietors. A reasonable reward will be given if taken within the state of Virginia, and reasonable charges will be paid if brought home.

George Carter,

Oatlands, near Leesburg, Virginia.

A. Long,

County of Culpepper, Viginia.

April 19. eo

NOTICE.

ELISHA JANNEY having by his indenture duly executed and dated the 29th day of last month, conveyed to the subscriber the whole of his estate real personal & mixed, in trust for the purpose of disposing of the same and applying the proceeds thereof to the payment of his debts—all those indebted to the said *Elisha Janney*, by bond, bill, note, or book account, are hereby requested to settle the same with Mr. *Michael Cleary*, and those who have claims against the said Janney, will be pleased to render them within 90 days from this date, to the said Cleary who may be found at the said Janney's counting-room on his wharf, and is duly authorised for that purpose by

Richard M. Scott, *Trustee.*

June 9, 2aw

FOR RENT,

THE DWELLING HOUSE of the late Colonel Hooe, on Water-street.—It is spacious and convenient, and has all necessary outhouses, with a very excellent garden attached to it.

J. H. Hooe,
John Muncaster,
Executors.

March 25. eotf

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a deed of trust made by ELISHA JANNEY to the subscriber for the benefit of his creditors, will be exposed to public sale, before the tavern door of Zachariah Ward, in the town of *Occoquan*, at twelve o'clock, on FRIDAY, the twenty-first of next month—

That valuable MILL-SEAT,

the property of the said *Janney*, situate in the said town of Occoquan. On this scite was erected, about ten years ago, a spacious three story brick mill house, which ever since has been occupied as a manufacturing mill until about five weeks ago it was destroyed by fire: the stone work of the mill and a considerable part of the brick work still stands and would be found sufficiently substantial to erect new work upon it—considerable part of the iron work would also answer for a new mill, which might with these aids be erected in time to grind the growing crop of wheat. The advantages appertaining to this valuable property which in the driest season never wants water, are so generally known as hardly to need a particular enumeration. Suffice it to state, that it is situated in a healthy and flourishing little town at the falls of Occoquan river, about 16 miles south of Alexandria, on the great stage road leading from north to south, in the heart of a fine wheat country, and has navigable tide water to the mill door where vessels may come of sufficient burthen to carry 400 to 500 barrels of flour.

ALSO,

At the same time and place will be exposed to sale,

The TANYARD and the Improvement thereon, which are calculated for the carrying on the tanning business to advantage and on a large scale, together with the stock of Leather, &c. on hand.

ALSO,

Will be exposed for sale, at the same time and place,

One undivided Moiety of a Tract of Land, containing about 500 acres, situate on the north side of the Occoquan river, very valuable from the quantity of fine timber which it contains.

Terms of sale for the real property will be—Ten per cent on the purchase money payable within 60 days by negotiable notes well endorsed—for the residue a credit will be given of one, two and three years on equal payments. A deed of trust upon the property to secure the payments will be required.

For further particulars, those who may desire to purchase will be pleased to apply to Mr. *Nathaniel Ellicott*, at Occoquan, or to the subscriber at Bush-Hill, near Alexandria.

Richard M. Scott, *Trustee.*

June 19. 3tawts

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Corner of King and Union-streets,

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 baskets coarse and fine Salt, by the bushel and in sacks.
50 barrels Whiskey.
1000 wt. Rhode Island Cheese.
Goshen do. in casks.
5000 wt. best green Coffee, in bags.
1000 do. white do.
French Brandy.
Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island, and New England Rum.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, *of the latest importations.*
Sugar, best Muscovado, in hogsheads and barrels.
Do inferior qualities, in do.
Molasses, in hogsheads.
Clover Seed, warranted fresh.
Cotton, in bales and by retail.
Candles, mould and dipped.
Loaf and Lump Sugar.
Spanish Cigars, Hamilton's and Garret's Snuff, in bottles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Pepper, Allspice, Chewing Tobacco, Madder, Copperas, Soal Leather, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &s. &c.

ALSO,

Best Superfine Flour, for private families, a few barrels Corn, and some Seed Oats, Plaister of Paris, &c.

April 17. d

☞ Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a House of Entertainment for travellers and others, at Colchester Ferry, opposite Woodbridge, where he will keep a constant supply of whatever may be necessary in his line for the accommodation of those who may favor them with their custom, on the most moderat terms.

W. Millan.

March 27. eo3t1aw6m

JUST RECEIVED,

FOR SALE ONLY BY

James Kennedy, jen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET

The following highly valuable *MEDICINE*

Price 3 Dollars per bottle.

DR. JEBB'S

NATURE'S RESTORATIVE,

A BALSAMIC CORDIAL.

THIS cordial, so justly celebrated throughout Great Britain and the continent of Europe, for its superior efficacy in the cure of all disorders excited by nervous irritability, as well as in complaints of complete debility whether arising from irregularities of living, long continued residence in warm climates, intemperate pursuits of excessive pleasures, or that destructive habit of inconsiderate youth which brings on so prematurely the infirmites of old age.

In removing pulmonary affections, asthma, and all disorders of the lungs, it is the most powerful remedy ever yet found, and the relief it has afforded even in the last stage of consumptions, is without a parallel; with regard to its efficacy in this baneful, and unfortunately the prevailing disorder in this country (consumption) its superiority is such as to have copplanted every other medicine.

Those who in advanced life feel the consequences of youthful excess, will find themselves restored to health and strength, and all those melancholy symptoms removed, which are the general effects of such causes.

In short, animated by the uniform success this invaluable cordial has experienced in Europe, the thousands it has renovated, when bending under the pressure of nervous, consumptive or hypochondriacal disorders (many attested proofs of which from eminently distinguished persons in this quarter of the globe, are now in the possession of the proprietor here, some few of which are herein published have determined the introduction of it into this continent, where its efficacies must soon become so prized as to make it considered a beneficent remedy not to be dispensed with bly those who are anxious to preserve or acquire their health.

The chief ingredient of this cordial is a plant whose rare and precious salutary virtues were well known to the Arabians during the 8th and 9th centuries, when that people shone conspicuous over all the nations of the world for their learning and skill in eradicating baneful diseases incident to the human frame, renovating infirmity to vigor, and restoring the sickly to sound and rosy health, and which, as known at this time by their descendants, and used and experienced as the most sovereign remedy for decayed constitutions, and every species of nervous disorders. This celebrated restorative plant has also been highly estimated for ages past, amongst the most enlightened nations of Greece, and considered by those wise inhabitants as one of the first of their blessings.

This cordial is also rich and fine in flavor, most grateful to the palate, and the most enlivening to the spirits of any yet offered to the public.

ALSO,

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common laced remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting effort to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will countcract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Ample certificates and affidavits of the beneficial effects of these medicines may be seen by applying as above.

March 11

VOL IX.

Sales at Vendue

On every Tuesday [illegible]
WILL BE SOLD
the Vendue Store, corner of
Water street

A Variety of Dry Goods, [illegible]
particulars of which will be in bills of the day——All [illegible] which are on limitation are established, cannot be [illegible] and purchased at the lowest prices.

P. G. Marsteller.

☞ COTTON

50 bales PRIME UPLAND [illegible]
for sale by the subscriber, [illegible]
the price and on a liberal credit.

Joseph H. Mandeville.

June 1.

Just Published

BY COTTOM AND SMITH,

And for sale at the Bookstore

(Price One Dollar)

The Exile of Siberia,

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss [illegible]

January 6.

Cottom and Smith

Have just published

ALMANAC for 1817,

containing a great deal of [illegible] matter. For sale by the [illegible]s, or single one.

Elastic Three-slit Metallic Pens

Price One Dollar per dozen.

Just received by ROBERTSON & GRAY,

ALSO,

A general assortment of

Mace's Patent Family Medicines,

AND

Dr. Rogers' Vegitable Detergent

March 17.

Just Received

FOR SALE BY

A few copies of the

FISHER ANNALS,

Compiled by a number of [illegible] which are prefixed notices of [illegible]. Price $ 3 50 in boards.

May 17.

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received for sale,

Malaga Raisins in [illegible]
Mufcatel and Blue [illegible]
boxes.

ALSO,

36 bags and 12 barrels [illegible]

Jan

April 19.

ROBERT G[illegible]

HAS JUST RECEIVED

The following new [illegible]

SET TO MUSIC

The Lay of Love, written by [illegible] Esq. The music composed by [illegible] Price 25 cents.

The Home of my Heart, [illegible] by Mr. Incledan, and composed by [illegible] Phelps. Price 25 cents.

Twice Forward, a favorite song adapted to the new song "I can't be so. Price 25 cents.

The Days that are gone, with an accompaniment for the piano forte by Dr. Clarke. Price [illegible]

On a beautiful Butter Scotch room. Price 12 1-2 cents.

June 6.

Joseph Mandeville

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

Has Received

100 half boxes SEGARS, warranted of the [illegible] and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff

Rappee do Coarse and Fine

20 boxes fresh MUSTARD

20 Philadelphia 1 and 2d quality.

——HE HAS ALSO——

A General Assortment of good WINES, LIQUORS, for sale.

December 21.